Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research, volume 662
Proceedings of the International Conference of Learning on Advance Education (ICOLAE 2021)

Euphemism and Dysphemism on Deddy Corbuzier's Podcast as Teaching Material for Discussion Text

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ABSTRACT
Each person's language variety has its characteristics or uniqueness. Language implementation can give positive and negative connotations (euphemisms and dysphemisms). This study aims to (1) describe the forms of euphemism and dysphemism in Deddy Corbuzier's podcast and (2) explain the relevance of euphemism and dysphemism in Deddy Corbuzier's "Close The Door" podcast as Indonesian language teaching materials in junior high schools. This language research is qualitative descriptive research. The object of the study was the speech of Deddy Corbuzier and the resource person. This research data comes from the YouTube video of Deddy Corbuzier. Data collection used the method of listening and note-taking techniques. The results of this narrative explain that the speeches of Deddy Corbuzier, Tirta Mandira Hudhi, and Agung Suprio contain five forms of euphemism and one form of dysphemism (in words). Euphemism forms are classified into five forms, including (1) metaphor, (2) periphrasis, (3) foreign terms, (4) abbreviations (initials and acronyms), (5) loanwords. The forms of euphemism and dysphemism in Deddy Corbuzier's podcast can be linked as Indonesian language teaching materials in ninth grade junior high schools according to basic competencies 3.9 and 4.9.

Keywords: *teaching material, euphemisms, dysphemisms, podcast*

1. INTRODUCTION

The current era of digitalization will make most people proficient in using digital systems. One of the containers due to the rapid growth of communication technology today can be seen in the development of the YouTube platform. Universally, the existence of YouTube allows users to be interactively involved with social networks, which is one form of the results of the development of information technology. Its emergence spreads many benefits and good values to specific groups and makes it easier to explore various current phenomena in all parts of the world. Consumption power in the realm of social media (especially in lifestyle) in 2021 is at a relatively high level of escalation. YouTube loyal users (viewers and creators) are increasingly showing an increase every year. This form can be said to be a tangible result of this phenomenon. Through the youtube portal, creators on their accounts will start by uploading things that their loyal viewers love. This activity will clearly show the majority of the variety of languages used by the speakers and interlocutors involved in the video.

Each person's language variety has its characteristics or uniqueness. Language implementation can give positive and negative connotations (euphemisms and dysphemisms). The content that viewers have recently been very interested in is videos about podcasts, and one of the most popular ones by the public is the podcast "Close the Door" from Deddy Corbuzier's YouTube channel. The language style in dysphemism belongs to the scope of social interaction, discourse, context, meaning and politeness, and language in the media. There are words in every language that people instinctively avoid because they are considered obscene, rude, overly direct, or disrespectful. Discourse is not only understood as a series of words or propositions in the text. However, something produces a different result (in the form of an idea, concept, or effect).

It should be noted that discourse can be indicated by the regular occurrence of ideas, opinions, concepts, and

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views of life. After that, it will be realized in certain situations or circumstances to affect the process of thinking and acting. Nowadays, under one's ability to produce something new, especially in developing teaching materials, it is necessary to pay attention to the pattern of development. It is necessary to determine the quality of teaching materials as a form and foundation in learning effectiveness. Concretely, it can be seen that the teaching materials for junior high school have not been developed optimally. Answering learning objectives can be linked as the final result of developing teaching materials. Material development can be brought up with the help of technology (print, audiovisual, and computer). It can be seen explicitly that it can be explained that the technological aspect in the realm of education becomes very urgent when implementing quality learning and leaning towards solving student learning problems by utilizing various learning resources.

Eleven previous researchers conducted this research. The study by [1]–[4] explained that the results contained similarities in classifying forms of euphemism and dysphemism. It contains forms of implementing dysphemism language styles in basic word forms, affixed words, and phrases. It marks parts of the text that use euphemism and dysphemism forms. This classification looks different compared to the research conducted by [5]–[8], which explains the forms of euphemisms: figurative expressions, *flipansi*, circumlocutions, acronyms, abbreviations, one word to replace another word, hyperbole, absorption, and foreign terms. The forms of euphemism are necessity, efficiency, giving bonuses, trust, image, usefulness, harmony, kindness, and affirmation. All dysphemism data were separated into several categories: obscenities, obscene words, insults. The new modeling style is used to express euphemism and dysphemism utterances. Relevant research used the results of their research to be linked to Indonesian language teaching materials and linked to various texts (opinions, news, and moral stories), and no research associated with discussion texts was found [9]–[11].

Based on the relevant research, several aspects of the renewal of this article are contained. First, there has been no similar study whose data source used speeches on Deddy Corbuzier's "Close the Door" podcast. Second, the analysis of euphemism and dysphemism forms in podcasts associated with junior high school teaching materials (Ninth grade with discussion text type). Based on the phenomena that have emerged, this research contains two objectives. First, describe the forms of euphemism and dysphemism in Deddy Corbuzier's podcast. Second, explain the relevance of euphemism and dysphemism in Deddy Corbuzier's podcast "Close The Door" as Indonesian language teaching materials in junior high schools.

2. METHOD

This language research is qualitative descriptive research because the researcher describes the findings objectively. The data analyzed is in the form of words. The object of the study is the speech of Deddy Corbuzier and invited speakers (Tirta Mandira Hudhi and Agung Suprio). The data for this research comes from a YouTube video broadcast by the Deddy Corbuzier channel. Data collection in this study used the listening method (observing the video) and note-taking technique (recording the data found from the listening activity). It will be classified with the help of tables. The listening method in this study utilizes the free-of-conversation (SBLC) listening technique, which means that this technique does not involve the researcher in the discussion [12]. This technique is used to get euphemism and dysphemism forms in Deddy Corbuzier's "Close the Door" podcast. The data analysis technique in this study is closely related to the opinion of Milles and Huberman (who utilize the flow analysis model). First is data reduction (collecting data to be grouped with the help of filtering to get the appropriate data). The data obtained are reduced and selected according to euphemism and dysphemism forms. Second, data presentation (collection of data obtained) will be classified based on the phenomenon of the problem that accompanies it. Thus, the data can be organized regularly. Third, concluding (the last step) from analyzing data and explaining the data reduction results leads to formulating the problem and research objectives. The compiled data will go through a comparison process to determine the conclusion to answer the research problems [13].

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Table 1. The euphemism forms and the intensity of speech

Classification of forms of euphemism	Speaker		
	DC	TMH	AS
Metaphor	0	1	1
Periphrasis	0	1	0
Foreign Terms	1	2	0
Abbreviations	2	7	1
Loanwords	1	1	1
Total data	4	12	3

Table 2. The forms of dysphemism and the intensity of speech

Classification of forms of dysphemism	Speaker		
	DC	TMH	AS
Word	7	2	0
Phrase	0	0	0
Clause	0	0	0
Total data	7	2	0

Table 1 and Table 2 present the analysis of euphemism and dysphemism forms. From the speech of Deddy Corbuzier and the guests, it can be concluded that there are five forms of euphemism and one form of dysphemism. This analysis found 28 data (19 euphemism data and nine dysphemism data). From previous research, euphemisms can be classified into six forms: abbreviations (initials, acronyms, and standardized forms), loanwords (motivated by several reasons), foreign terms (at the level of units of words, phrases, and clauses), metaphors (comparing two things simultaneously), and periphrasis (use of more words than necessary) [14]. Dysphemism language forms are implemented in words, phrases, clauses, or sentences and have negative or impolite connotations. This language is more likely to hurt and annoy listeners [15]–[18]. A word is the smallest grammatical unit that has meaning. A phrase is a collection of two or more words and has one head or core. A sentence is the most extensive syntactic construction consisting of a subject and predicate elements that objects can follow, complement, and describe [19].

3.1 The Forms of Euphemism and Dysphemism

3.1.1 The Forms of Euphemism

Euphemisms are expressions used to soften sensitive, unpleasant or taboo topics [20], [21]. This language style minimizes or avoids impoliteness in speech [22].

3.1.1.1 The Use of Metaphors

Metaphor is a systematic mapping from the conceptual domain to the abstract conceptual domain. Metaphor is a way of thinking and cognitive and direct expression of analogical comparison in which words or phrases are used not lexical meaning but to describe the similarity of an object with other objects [23]–[25].

Table 3. Metaphors Data

Speech	Metaphors
*(1) Putih semua dan rata-rata tuh saturasi 42, 52. satu hal yang harus kita garis bawahi om Deddy itu badai sitokin tapi saturasinya kenapa tetep diatas 90. Loh dok, berarti kalo badai sitokin gak mungkin dong. Gak belum tentu, badai sitokin itu kan ketika **sebuah tantara yang harusnya melindungi kita** entah karena resinya apa dia malah jadi merusak sel kita juga (TMH/30/2021).*	*sebuah tantara yang harusnya melindungi kita*
*(2) Padahal kita inikan bekerja pasca-tayang bro. gak mungkin kita tahu seluk beluk TV tersebut. Ya ketika ini memproduksi kita gak tahu. Tayang baru kita awasin, nah kita kaget juga **penyambutannya ibarat seperti pahlawan** (AS/46/2021).*	*penyambutannya ibarat seperti pahlawan*

In data (1), the speaker used "*tentara*," which can be seen as a metaphorical implementation. That word wants to describe antibodies in the body. In the first data, the speaker tries to explain his explanation of science and medical terms by using the media of parables which in complexity can be more easily understood by ordinary people. In line with this, the use of metaphor describes something that contains the similarity of an object with other objects. Then, in data (2) "*penyambutannya ibarat seperti pahlawan*," the form of its meaning is when the speaker wants to compare someone who does not deserve treatment or a welcome juxtaposed with the fighters so that the comparison aspect is seen. The second data analysis clearly shows that the speaker is making subtle satire (because it uses parable words, this is one form of effort to minimize taboo language). Guided by previous research that Ali Imron Al-Ma'ruf has carried out, the data (1) and (2) used metaphorical language styles that are appropriately able to lead to interpretation and will clearly show certain impressions [26].

3.1.1.2 The Use of Periphrasis

The use of periphrasis is an activity in implementing more words than necessary through a form that can be updated regarding the use and selection of words or diction [11], [27], [28].

Table 4. The use of periphrasis in the speech of Tirta Mandira Hudhi

Speech	Periphrasis
*(3) Selalu kita nge-judge bahwa **orang-orang yang ngak ada** yang enggak*	*orang-orang*

	***duit** itu gak paham … ada duit (TMH/30/2021).*
(3a)	*Selalu kita nge-judge bahwa orang-orang yang [e]n[g]gak ada duit itu [e][n][g]gak paham … (TMH/30/2021).*

Doctor Tirta Mandira Hudhi, in data (3), implemented the form of periphrasis. In connection with the study conducted by Arisza et al., which clearly explained that periphrasis would use words excessively (leading to deviations from effective sentence rules), it is important to note that excessive words can be used replaced with only one or two words [27]. For example, the phrase *"orang-orang yang ngak ada duit*" (describes something explained in many words). The use of this form is intended to refine words that feel rough. "*Orang-orang yang ngak ada duit*" can be spoken politely and more concisely (*kurang mampu*).

3.1.1.3 The Use of Foreign Terms

In context, foreign terms are in line with loan words. In essence, foreign words are not necessarily centered on the implementation of English alone. The use of euphemisms in certain terms also uses terms from regional languages because they are considered subtle and not too vulgar. This is also in line with regional languages whose meanings are unfamiliar to the general public [11], [29]. The following will present the data of foreign terms in the podcast.

Table 5. Use of foreign terms in the podcast

	Speech	Foreign Terms
(4)	*Pak Budi ingat aku, terus yang menyelamatkan lu justru olah raganya. karena aku melayani* **telemedicine** *setiap hari itu semejak kejadian gelombang dua naik (TMH/30/2021).*	telemedicine
(5)	*Jadi,* **infiltrate** *nya ngisi paru sehingga paru pertukaran udaranya gak bagus. nah ternyata karena kapasitas paru-paru lo gede, dan lo fit saturasi lo tuh stabil di atas 90. Yang bahaya itu kalo badai sitokin itu menyebabkan penurunan saturasi secara tiba-tiba. Yang menyelamatkan elu adalah… (TMH/30/2021).*	infiltrate
(6)	**Fair**, *kalo harus kita ralat, kita ralat ya. Apresiasi tentang, kita bahas satu-satu ya, kita bahas tentang Saipul Jamil dulu. Sebenarnya kalo menurut gue yang masalah adalah glorifikasinya (DC/44/2021).*	Fair

The statement from doctor Tirta Mandira Hudhi in data (4) contains the use of a foreign term (English), "telemedicine." The meaning of telemedicine is remote treatment. This euphemism is a form of speakers who want to disguise a sensitive meaning by minimizing offending certain parties. In data (5), the utterance is in the form of the word "infiltrate," which can be seen as the equivalent in Indonesian "*menyusup*" (process or attempt to enter secretly). Universally, various euphemistic languages in foreign terms can provide lessons. Engaging in a good language filtering process and not making other people uncomfortable when the language is used is not an easy thing to do [30]. Then, data (6), the speech delivered by Deddy Corbuzier in the word "Fair." The equivalent of the term in Indonesian is expressed as "*Adil*." The emergence of these forms is based on minimizing taboo terms.

3.1.1.4 The Use of Abbreviations

Abbreviations in units of expression of euphemisms are intended to protect the feelings of others. An abbreviation is a universal form of shortening a word or several words into a single string of letters. Abbreviations are actively used in text messages and communications on social media [30]–[32].

Initial

Universally, it can be understood that we unconsciously often implement initials in various people's languages. The meaning of initials is a form of abbreviations derived from several words formed by taking the initial letters of each word into a row of letters. As is known, the use of these initials is more practical and economical. The data contains euphemistic initials (in the speech, it is intended not to have a negative connotation) [11].

Table 6. Initials in the podcast

	Speech	Initial
(7)	*Mau mati bro? Tapi … kaya ini dipertanyaan gue. Tapi, pertanyaan gue gini, karena pada saat itu kalo saturasi gue drop gue masuk ICU bos (DC/44/2021).*	ICU
(7a)	*Mau mati bro? Tapi … kaya ini dipertanyaan gue. Tapi, pertanyaan gue gini, karena pada saat itu kalo saturasi gue drop gue masuk Intensive Care Unit bos (DC/44/2021).*	

(8)	*Gua gak nyerang personal ODGJ (DC/44/2021).*	ODGJ
(8a)	*Gua [e][n][g]gak [m][e]nyerang personal orang dengan gangguan jiwa (DC/44/2021).*	
(9)	*Masih banyak orang yang ngak tau fungsi BPJS apa, maka gue disini… (TMH/30/2021).*	BPJS
(9a)	*Masih banyak orang yang [e]n[g]gak tau fungsi Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Sosial Kesehatan apa, maka gue disini… (TMH/30/2021).*	
(10)	*Dan gara-gara kejadianmu entah konspirasi atau enggak, setelah kejadianmu PPKM level tiga itu bilang boleh mengizinkan olahraga… (TMH/30/2021).*	PPKM
(10a)	*Dan gara-gara kejadianmu entah konspirasi atau enggak, setelah kejadianmu Pemberlakuan Pembatasan Kegiatan Masyarakat level tiga itu bilang boleh mengizinkan olahraga… (TMH/30/2021).*	
(11)	*Jujur KIPI yang paling, setahuku KIPI yang kemarin mengeluhnya banyak … (TMH/30/2021).*	KIPI
(11a)	*Jujur Kejadian Ikutan Pasca Imunisasi yang paling, setahuku Kejadian Ikutan Pasca Imunisasi yang kemarin mengeluhnya banyak … (TMH/30/2021).*	

About the five data, it can be seen that they use the process of forming abbreviations by using perpetuation of the first phoneme of each component. Data (7) describes the initials ICU which stands for Intensive Care Unit. The speech is used to avoid using words that can cause panic. Deddy Corbuzier prefers to use a subtle sentence from Intensive Care Unit to "ICU." In data (8), ODGJ stands for *Orang Dengan Gangguan Jiwa*. The use of the term has a purpose as a form of respect and maintaining the dignity of certain groups which are expected not to hurt any party. In data (9), the initials BPJS, which stands for *Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Sosial*, are found. For data (10), the initials PPKM stands for *Pemberlakuan Pembatasan Kegiatan Masyarakat*. The use of initials in the speech is helpful so that the general public does not panic over events related to the outbreak. Then, the last data is the initials of KIPI, which stands for *Kejadian Ikutan Pasca Imunisasi*. These initials are used so that people do not have lousy prejudice against certain things.

Acronym

An acronym is an abbreviation in a combination of letters or syllables or other parts written and pronounced as natural words. Usually, the acronym is used in technological and military terms, but later it is used in everyday language [33]–[35].

Table 7. Forms of acronyms on the *podcast* "Close the Door."

	Speech	Acronym
(12)	*Dia harus segera menginvestigasi dan membuat **satgas** khusus di dalamnya… (TMH/30/2021).*	*satgas*
(12a)	*Dia harus segera menginvestigasi dan membuat satuan tugas khusus di dalamnya… (TMH/30/2021).*	
(13)	*Salah satu **puskesmas** di Jawa Tengah (TMH/30/2021).*	*puskesmas*
(13a)	*Salah satu pusat kesehatan masyarakat di Jawa Tengah (TMH/30/2021).*	
(14)	*Kau sempet kuduga ketangkep **narkoba** loh… (TMH/30/2021).*	*narkoba*
(14a)	*Kau semp[a]t kuduga ketangk[a]p narkotika, psikotropika, dan obat terlarang loh… (TMH/30/2021).*	
(15)	*Ya, aku. Jadi, aku kemarin baca komentar netizen tuh beberapa, kalo mungkin Tya bisa lihat atau bisa capture disini agak terganggu. Karena mereka kemarin bilang tuh Deddy yang **citot** aja … (TMH/30/2021).*	*citot*
(15a)	*Ya, aku. Jadi, aku kemarin baca komentar netizen tuh beberapa, kal[a][u] mungkin Tya bisa lihat atau bisa capture disini agak terganggu. Karena mereka kemarin bilang tuh Deddy yang cinta otot aja … (TMH/30/2021).*	
(16)	*Iya, jadi tu gue juga harus klarifikasi ya jadi di Instagram gue juga diinstagram KPI itu bilang. Wah baru viral baru lo **gercep** (AS/46/2021).*	*gercep*
(16a)	*Iya, jadi tu[h] gue juga harus klarifikasi ya jadi di Instagram gue juga diinstagram KPI itu*	

bilang. Wah baru viral baru lo gerak cepat (AS/46/2021).

Through data (12), the acronym "*satgas*" is found, which goes through the formation process from the preservation of the initial three phonemes in the first component and the preservation of the last three phonemes in the second component. The acronym "*puskesmas*" basically undergo a formation process similar to data five, which uses the act of preserving the initial three phonemes in each of its components (first, second and third components). The acronym "*narkoba*" has a more complicated form than the other forms. It can be concluded that perpetuation occurs in the first syllable of the first component, the second syllable in the second component, and the two phonemes in the middle of the third component. Furthermore, the acronym form of "*citot*" indicates a process of preservation in the first two phonemes of the first component and the last syllable of the second component. Based on the data presentation (16), it can be analyzed that it is a form of an acronym that perpetuates the initial three phonemes in each of its components in the process.

3.1.1.5 The Use of Loanwords

Based on the level of integration, loanwords elements in Indonesian can be classified into two general groups: foreign elements that are not entirely absorbed into Indonesian and foreign elements whose writing and pronunciation are adapted to Indonesian rules [36]–[38].

Table 8. The loanwords elements in the *podcast*

	Speech	**Loanwords**
(17)	*Itu kapasitas paru-parunya gedekan kalau kita cek sebuah pemeriksa namanya spirometri. spirometri jadi bener, spirometri itu pemeriksa kalo kita ehh hirup napas atau keluarin napas kita tahu kapasitas paru dan biasanya ada orang yang olahraga kardio nya itu bagus dia kapasitas parunya lebih bagus dari pada orang-orang normal. Contoh kalo kita pendaki di Tibet, kalo kita nonton* **film** *the Everest (TMH/30/2021).*	film
(18)	*Saya tidak ada masalah dengan anda, sebagai ketua KPI. Saya masalah dengan KPI nya. KPI yang ada didalam sana saya masalahin. Tapi gue* ***apresiasi*** *dulu satu hal, kan kalo harus* ***diapresiasi****, kita* ***apresiasi*** *(DC/44/2021).*	*apresiasi*
(19)	*Rata-rata* ***artis*** *yang menjadi artis ditangkap karena … (AS/46/2021).*	

Data (17) applies the use of absorption words that are completely absorbed. The word "film" absorbs the term without spelling and pronunciation adjustments. Based on this, the writing is not italicized. The data in Deddy Corbuzier's speech uses the term "*apresiasi*," from the absorption form of appreciation-*apresiasi*. The last data on Agung Suprio's speech contains "*artis*." Succeeded in finding a variety of euphemistic languages in the realm of using the absorption word "*artis*" which can be known with certainty that it is the result of absorption from English, namely artist. In line with the explanation from Anis Soraya's research which revealed that the word "*artis*" is classified as a form of adaptation because it bears the process of writing transition (artist-*artis*) [30].

3.1.2 The Forms of Dysphemism

3.1.2.1 Dysphemism of Words

Dysphemism is an attempt to replace a subtle word or expression with a word or expression that has a meaning or a harsh connotation. Speakers choose this language to show negative judgments about something that will create negative nuances through the language used [39]–[45].

Table 9. Forms of dysphemism from the podcast "Close the Door."

	Speech	Dysphemism Forms
(20)	*Aduh dokter* ***goblok*** *ya (DC/44/2021).*	*goblok*
(21)	*Dokter Tirta om Deddy itu kok bisa sih, kok bisa-bisanya dia olahraga masih kena covid dan badai sitokin juga. Lah ini yang* ***digiringnya*** *salah banyak pasien yang konsultasi ke aku itu badai sitokin itu kondisi parunya itu, udah putih semua. Dan itu aku share semua di instagramku (TMH/30/2021).*	*digiringnya*
(22)	*Anda sebagai ketua KPI masa anda tidak pernah melihat* ***kebobrokan*** *karyawan KPI anda (DC/44/2021).*	*kebobrokan*
(23)	*haha …* ***anjing*** *(DC/44/2021).*	*anjing*
(24)	*Keluar, tiba-tiba di video heboh kan sekali. Kalau dia muncul pelan-pelan dan sebagainya ya its okey. ini karena … dianggep* ***predator***	*predator*

	lo, dianggap begitu (DC/44/2021).	
(25)	*Ini orang **brengsek** juga kaya tahu ... (DC/44/2021).*	*brengsek*
(26)	***bangsat** lo tuh (DC/44/2021).*	*bangsat*
(27)	*gua nikmatin tuh demam, **gila** ... (DC/44/2021).*	*gila*
(28)	*Hahaha **sialan**, tuh kan seolah-olah gue memanfaatkan… (TMH/30/2021).*	*Sialan*

Based on the data, data (20), (21), (22), (23), (24), (25), (26), (27), and (28) can be interpreted as a form of dysphemism in words. Data (20) reveals context with a negative connotation regarding a person. This form has a rude nature or dysphemism used to generate bad judgments and focus on specific people openly. The word "*goblok"* is the basic adjective category that means very stupid. The word "*goblok*" is a form of expression that describes annoyance by blaming the attitude of someone who is considered less intelligent. The word stupid can be replaced with other, more subtle expressions using "*kurang pandai*." Further data, the use of "*digiringnya*" has a negative connotation because the word familiar refers to speech objects intended for animals. Thus, it can be replaced using other words (e.g., context). Deddy Corbuzier's utterance contains dysphemism in the word "*kebobrokan*." In order to smooth this utterance, it can be changed to "*kesalahan*." The data presented by Deddy Corbuzier describes a form of dysphemism that states the guidelines for consideration between humans and animals, which are universally interpreted as equality in certain behaviors. The dysphemism in "*anjing*" comes from the parable of the distinctive nature following the striking character of the animal. There is a community's point of view regarding the appearance or behavior of an animal associated with human behavior. The word "predator" in the data is taken from animal characteristics associated with human behavior. Data (25) states the description of the swear word "*brengsek*." The speech can be seen as using language expressions with rude meanings. The word "*brengsek*" can be replaced by something more subtle, such as "*rewel*" or "*bandel*." The swear word "*bangsat*" can be seen as using language expressions with rude meanings. It can be replaced with other, more subtle expressions, such as using the phrase "*orang yang bertabiat jahat*." Data containing swear words "gila" used language expressions with harsh meanings and can be replaced with more subtle expressions such as "*tidak masuk akal*." The last data contains the word "*sialan*" a form of cursing at the interlocutor.

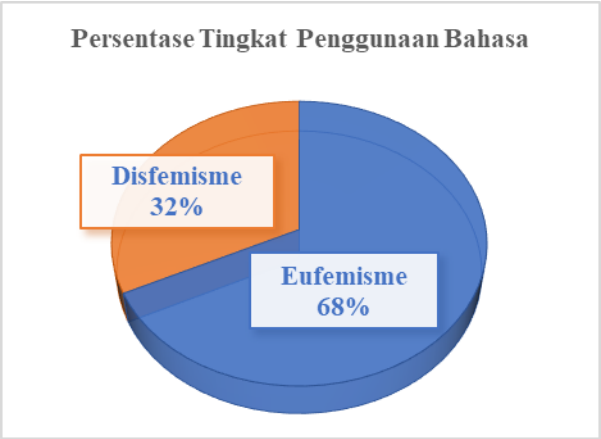

Figure 1. The percentage level of language use.

3.2 The Relevance of Euphemism and Dysphemism as Indonesian Language Teaching Materials

The forms of euphemism and dysphemism in Deddy Corbuzier's podcast can be associated with learning Indonesian in the ninth grade of junior high school according to basic competencies 3.9 and 4.9. Teaching materials is one of the important aspects of teachers when they are in learning activities. If this aspect of teaching materials is omitted, it will not be easy to get the previous teacher's learning objectives. The teacher must ensure that preparing teaching materials goes well [46]. The implementation of learning activities by applying technological developments is one of the main aspects of the characteristics of today's young generation. The younger generation likes using symbols and images to maximize motivation for appropriate learning activities [47].

Table 10. Basic competencies as the realization of Indonesian language teaching materials

	Basic Competencies
3.9	Identify discussion text information in the form of opinions on the pros and cons of actual problems read and heard.
4.9	Summarize the contents of ideas, opinions, supporting and opposing arguments, and solutions to actual problems in the discussion texts heard and read.

Speaking skills in learning Indonesian can be widely known from group discussion activities. From here, students can hone and develop ways or tactics to communicate effectively and efficiently. Discussion activities in learning Indonesian also encourage students to get good speaking skills (for example: submitting questions, statements, criticisms, or rebuttals about certain phenomena). Concerning Table 10, it is hoped that it can be a means for ninth-grade junior high school students to identify the pros and cons of the speech delivered by Deddy Corbuzier and resource persons

(Tirta Mandira Hudhi and Agung Suprio) who are discussing handling cases of harassment at KPI and COVID-19 outbreak. Utilizing these teaching materials can also be linked to the types of problem-based learning activities. The basic thing that must be understood is that problem-based learning materials, one of the indicators contained in it, is the factual nature of everyday life phenomena that can be explained with the help of reasoning and can be accounted for.

4. CONCLUSION

Euphemisms can be classified into six forms: abbreviations (initials, acronyms, and standardized forms), loanwords (motivated by several reasons), foreign terms (at the level of units of words, phrases, and clauses), metaphors (comparing two things simultaneously), and periphrasis (use of more words than necessary) From the speech of Deddy Corbuzier and resource persons (doctors Tirta Mandira Hudhi and Agung Suprio), it can be concluded that there are five forms of euphemism and one form of dysphemism. In this analysis, 28 data were found (nineteen data from euphemism and nine from dysphemism). Analysis of the forms of euphemism and dysphemism can be linked as a means for ninth-grade junior high school students to identify the pros and cons of the discussion text.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

The first author is fully responsible for the ongoing research, participating in research, collecting library research data, preparing manuscript drafts, and preparing reports. The second author is responsible for guiding and directing, designing activities, and making final adjustments to the manuscript.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Expressions of gratitude are addressed to the Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta for facilitating the ISETH manuscript writing workshop. This encourages me to participate and develop myself in article writing. Thank you to the speakers for being willing to share their knowledge and experiences. To my family, colleagues, and certain parties who cannot be mentioned one by one, I would like to thank you for the support.

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